Kurmanji

Kurmanji (Kurdish: Kurmancî, کورمانجی, [6] meaning Kurdish), [7][8][9][10] also termed Northern Kurdish, [1][11][12][13] is the northern dialect [12][16] of the Kurdish languages, spoken predominantly in southeast Turkey, northwest and northeast Iran, northern Iraq, northern Syria and the Caucasus and Khorasan regions. [17] It is the most widely spoken form of Kurdish, and is a native language to some non-Kurdish minorities in Kurdistan as well, including Armenians, [18] Chechens, Circassians, [19] and Bulgarians. [20]

The earliest textual record of Kurmanji Kurdish dates back to approximately the 16th century and many prominent Kurdish poets like Ahmad Khani (1650–1707) wrote in this dialect. [21][9] Kurmanji Kurdish is also the common and ceremonial dialect of Yazidis. [22] Their sacred book *Mishefa Res* and all prayers are written and spoken in Kurmanji. [23]

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Phonology

Phonological features in Kurmanji include the distinction between <u>aspirated</u> and <u>unaspirated</u> <u>voiceless stops</u> and the presence of facultative phonemes. For example, Kurmanji Kurdish distinguishes between aspirated and unaspirated <u>voiceless stops</u>, which can be aspirated in all positions. Thus /p/ contrasts with /p^h/, /t/ with /t^h/, /k/ with /k^h/, /q/ with /q^h/, and the affricate /t / with /t h/, $(15)^{h}$ /. With / $(15)^{h}$ /.

Kurma	nji Kurdish	
Northern Kurdish		
Kurmancî		
Region	autochthonous to Kurdistan, Kurdish diaspora ^[1]	
Native speakers	15 million (2009) ^[2]	
Language family	Indo-European	
	Indo-Iranian	
	Iranian	
	Western	
	Northwestern	
	Kurdish	
	Kurmanji Kurdish	
Dialects Writing system	Botani (Boti) Marashi Ashiti Bayezidi Hekari Shemdinani Badini Shikakî Silivî Mihemedî ^[1] Latin script in Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran Arabic script in Iraq Cyrillic script in Russia and Armenia. ^[1]	
Official status		
Official language in	Kurdistan Region ^[1] Rojava ^{[3][4]}	
Recognised minority language in	Armenia ^[1]	
Language codes		
ISO 639-1	<pre>ku (https://www.loc.gov/ standards/iso639-2/php/1</pre>	

Dialect continuum

Kurmanji forms a <u>dialect continuum</u> of great variability. Loosely, six subdialect areas can be distinguished:^[26]

- Northwestern Kurmanji, spoken in the Kahramanmaraş (in Kurmanji: Meraş), Malatya (Meletî) and Sivas (Sêwaz) provinces of Turkey.
- Southwestern Kurmanji, spoken in the Adıyaman (Semsûr), Gaziantep (Entab) and Şanlıurfa provinces of Turkey and the Aleppo Governorate of Syria.
- Northern Kurmanji or Serhed Kurdish, spoken mainly in the Ağrı (Agirî), Erzurum (Erzerom) and Muş (Mûş) provinces of Turkey, as well as adjacent areas.
- Southern Kurmanji, spoken in the Al-Hasakah Governorate in Syria, the Sinjar District in Iraq, and in several adjacent parts of Turkey centering on the Mardin and Batman provinces.

	angcodes_name.php?iso_63 9_1=ku)
ISO 639-3	kmr
Glottolog	nort2641 (http://glottol og.org/resource/languoi d/id/nort2641) ^[5]
Linguasphere	58-AAA-a
Geographic distribution of the Kurdish languages spoken by Kurds Kurmanji Sorani Gorani Southern mixed areas	

- **Southeastern Kurmanji** or **Badînî**, spoken in the <u>Hakkâri</u> province of Turkey and <u>Dohuk</u> Governorate and parts of Erbil Governorate of Iraqi Kurdistan.^[27]
- Anatolian Kurmanji is spoken in <u>central Anatolia</u>, especially in <u>Konya</u>, <u>Ankara</u>, <u>Aksaray</u>, by Anatolian Kurds

Ezdîkî and Yazidi politics

Among some <u>Yazidis</u>, the <u>glossonym</u> Ezdîkî is used for Kurmanji to signify an attempt to erase their affiliation to Kurds. While Ezdîkî is no different from Kurmanji, [22][28][29][30][31] these efforts attempt to prove that Ezdîkî is an independent language which includes claims that it is a <u>Semitic language</u>. This has been criticized as not being based on scientific evidence and lacking scientific consensus. [32]

On January 25, 2002, Armenia ratified the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages and placed Kurdish under state protection. However, because of the divided Yazidi community in Armenia and after strong criticism from parts of the community, the authorities chose to ratify the charter by mentioning both "Kurdish" and "Yezidi" as two separate languages. This resulted in the term £zdîkî being used by some researchers when delving into the question of minority languages in Armenia, since most Kurdish-speakers in Armenia are from the Yazidi group. As a consequence of this move, Armenian universities offer language courses in both Kurmanji and £zdîkî as two different dialects.

See also

- Kurdish alphabets
- Sorani
- Southern Kurdish
- Kurmancî, a Kurdish linguistic magazine

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This page was last edited on 17 June 2020, at 20:54 (UTC).

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